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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes	12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes	8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight	12.00 midnight to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes	10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes	12.00 noon to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes	2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes	4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes	6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes	8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 p.m. to 10.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes	10.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight	12.00 midnight to 1.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, 10th June, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

DOWN TRAIN.																							
Stations	No. 1 Through Express	No. 2 Local	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Through Express	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through Express	No. 12 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Through Express	No. 16 Local	No. 17 Through Express	No. 18 Local	No. 19 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 21 Through Express	No. 22 Local	No. 23 Through Express
CARTON (2nd St. Sta.)	dep.	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30
SHEN LUNG	dep.	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	
Shen Chai	dep.	10.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	6.30	7.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	11.30	12.30	1.30	2.30	3.30	4.30	5.30	
Yueing	dep.	—	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	
Shiao Harkin	dep.	—	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	
Shiao	dep.	—	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	
Yueing	dep.	—	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	
Shen Chai	dep.	—	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.15	8.15	9.15	10.15	11.15	12.15	1.15	2.15	3.15	4.15	5.15	
Shen LUNG	dep.	—	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	
CARTON	arr.	11.10	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	4.45	5.45	6.45	7.45	8.45	9.45	10.45	11.45	12.45	1.45	2.45	3.45	
UP TRAIN.																							
Stations	No. 4 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 8 Through Express	No. 10 Local	No. 12 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 16 Through Express	No. 18 Through Express	No. 20 Local	No. 22 Through Express	No. 24 Local	No. 26 Through Express	No. 28 Local	No. 30 Through Express	No. 32 Local	No. 34 Through Express	No. 36 Local	No. 38 Through Express	No. 40 Local	No. 42 Through Express	No. 44 Local	No. 46 Through Express	No. 48 Local
Last Ferry arr.	8.15	7.55	9.05	10.15	11.25	12.35	1.45	2.55	4.05	5.15	6.25	7.35	8.45	9.55	11.05	12.15	1.25	2.35	3.45	4.55	6.05	7.15	
KOWLOON	8.30	8.10	9.20	10.30	11.40	12.50	2.00	3.10	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.50	9.00	10.10	11.20	12.30	1.40	2.50	4.00	5.10	6.20	7.30	
Shen Chai	8.45	8.25	9.35	10.45	11.55	13.05	2.15	3.25	4.35	5.45	6.55	8.05	9.15	10.25	11.35	12.45	1.55	3.05	4.15	5.25	6.35	7.45	
Yueing	9.00	8.40	9.50	11.00	12.10	13.20	2.30	3.40	4.50	6.00	7.10	8.20	9.30	10.40	11.50	13.00	2.00	3.10	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.50	
Shiao	9.15	8.55	10.05	11.15	12.25	13.35	2.45	3.55	5.05	6.15	7.25	8.35	9.45	10.55	12.05	13.15	2.15	3.25	4.35	5.45	6.55	8.05	
Shiao Harkin	9.30	9.10	10.20	11.30	12.40	13.50	3.00	4.10	5.20	6.30	7.40	8.50	10.00	11.10	12.20	13.30	2.30	3.40	4.50	6.00	7.10	8.20	
Yueing	9.45	9.25	10.35	11.45	12.55	14.05	3.15	4.25	5.35	6.45	7.55	9.05	10.15	11.25	12.35	13.45	2.45	3.55	5.05	6.15	7.25	8.35	
Shen Chai	10.00	9.40	10.50	12.00	13.10	14.20	3.30	4.40	5.50	7.00	8.10	9.20	10.30	11.40	12.50	14.00	2.00	3.10	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.50	
Shen LUNG	10.15	9.55	11.05	12.15	13.25	14.35	3.45	4.55	6.05	7.15	8.25	9.35	10.45	11.55	13.05	14.15	2.15	3.25	4.35	5.45	6.55	8.05	
CARTON (2nd St. Sta.)	arr.	11.40	1.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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- 20% .. 19th December.
- 20% .. 16th January.
- 30% .. 30th January.

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PEKING NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, September 25th.

CHINESE BANDITS HOLD UP GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

Since the death of Yuan Shih-kai the authority of the Chinese Government has weakened considerably, especially since it has been challenged by the so-called Military Government established at Canton. One effect is seen in the increase of brigandage. From almost every province come reports of outrages committed by *tufei*, some of whose recent exploits equal those of the terrible "White Wolf" who ravaged a huge stretch of territory before meeting a none too timely end. Shan-tung is the hunting ground of thousands of bandits, who seem to flourish by procuring arms—for cash, of course—from merchants hailing from Dai Nippon, largely because the Japanese sphere of influence interferes with the Chinese Government in the administration of the province, and largely because of geographical facilities, which enable rascals, when pursued by troops, to enter adjoining provinces where they cannot be followed. Bad as this state of affairs is, it has just been made worse by General Lung Chi-kuang—who, after his defeat in Kwangtung by the Southern armies, came to Peking to explain the situation—having recruited fresh levies for the expedition against Kwangtung from the Shan-tung handiits. He secured wholesale forces of 4,000 men by promising to make their leader a brigadier-general in the Republican army of China. So far so good. When the detachment reached Tongku on its journey southward the leader was disappointed to find he had only been given the rank of colonel, while his followers were dissatisfied to find no pay forthcoming. Their new-born loyalty could not stand the strain, and they commenced looting in the neighbourhood, subsequently moving southwards and attacking the Peking-Pukow Railway, the link between Peking and Shanghai. Here, however, they met the Shantung troops. Several battles were fought before the bandits were dispersed. The train service was interrupted in consequence, and since then the bandits have been up a portion of the line. General Lung Chi-kuang denies all responsibility for the misguided activities of his recruits, but the Government has prohibited the enlistment of further men before their approval has been given. Such is the chaotic state of China to-day. The railway service was re-opened on Monday.

PEKING NOTES LEGAL TENDER.

The Peking Bank of China notes are quoted to-day at 85, and a further depreciation is likely in view of the decision of the principal railway of North China, the Peking-Mukden line, to accept only one-half passenger fares in these notes, the balance to be paid in silver dollars, despite the recent decision of the District Court of Peking declaring Peking Bank of China notes to be legal tender. The suit was brought by an American Company against a Chinese firm to enforce payment of an admitted debt in silver dollars or dollars of full value. The company had a credit contract stipulating for payment in Mexican dollars. This was translated into Chinese as *Ta Yen*. The American firm had allowed its customer to make previous payments partly in Peking Bank of China notes, and partly in good money, and had recently decided to decrease the amount of depreciated currency which it would accept. The arrangement was an oral arrangement and merely a concession as to particular payments. When the case came before the Court the customer who was the defendant desired to show this arrangement. The American firm protested, saying that the written agreement was clear and unambiguous, and that therefore no oral arrangement could vary its terms. The Chinese Court said that the expression "Mexican dollars" or *Ta Yen* could be interpreted as Peking Bank of China notes unless the agreement expressly practically makes notes of the Peking Bank of China and the Peking Bank of Communications legal tender, and makes it incumbent upon parties who desire to avoid receiving them expressly so to state. The decision will be appealed against.

Similar cases have arisen in other parts of the country, but in a previous case has the Court reached the conclusion arrived at in this decision. The Parliament had a discussion on the subject of the notes of the two Government Banks on Monday. The meeting was attended by Tiao Ju-lin, the acting Minister of Finance, who explained the steps that had been done to rehabilitate the notes, but members got tired of listening and moved out, rendering it necessary for the House to adjourn.

MORPHINE.
A bill came before Parliament dealing with the opium transaction, and notwithstanding the explanations of ministers, the members voted against it, there being a very pronounced opinion against the opium habit in any form. Parliament is not the tame dog that so many of its Southern critics imagine it to be.

HONOURING THE DEAD.
There was an interesting ceremonial at the Waichiao to-day, confined to members of the Ministry in honour of four Chinese statesmen who in 1900 opposed the Boxer movement, and were executed for their patriotic and patriotic. H. E. Lu Tseng-tsing, Minister for Foreign Affairs, arranged for a memorial to these four statesmen, and though no foreigners were present, they also, would be willing to pay posthumous honours to these men who died for their convictions.

REMARKS.
Sir Everard Fraser, British Consul-General, and Sir Haviland Sanson, H. E. M. Judge at Shanghai, are both visiting Peking.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

"TO BE OR NOT TO BE"

(Continued.)

The Hongkong Cricket League for the 1918-19 season is in the balance, and the meeting which was to have been held on Monday evening to decide the question "to be or not to be" has been postponed until to-day. The subject has been strongly discussed in sporting circles during the last few days.

I share the opinion that there should be no cricket league this year, for the reason that so many of the Colony's best cricketers have left for active service, and some others are leaving in the near future—that it would be but a parody on league cricket if a league were run. There are, of course, many capable cricketers still in the Colony, but the standard cannot be what it was in the pre-war days, and it will do no harm to the game, or to those who are now enthusiastic over it, if the League is suspended till the war is over.

League cricket—and all serious cricket—has died a natural death in most parts of the world, and there is no reason why we in this distant outpost of the Empire should keep things going just as before the war.

The Hongkong Cricket Club has done the right thing in announcing that it will not join a league this year. The fact that the Club still has sufficient talent to beat any other team in Hongkong, if a League is run, is proof that it was not actuated by any fear that it would be unable to retain the honour. Kowloon C.C., the University, and the Royal Engineers are not particularly anxious for a league, and even if to-day's meeting should decide to run a league, will no doubt intimate their inability to join.

With four of the strongest teams in the Colony out of the League, the Craigengower C.C., R.G.A., Chinese R.C.C., the Navy, and, possibly, the Civil Service, will see that it is not worth while having a league among themselves. Those clubs who have so far intimated their desire to join a league are all of about equal strength. A League, without four of the strongest teams participating, would be like the Triangular Cricket Tournament with England standing out of it, and the Argentine Republic or Newfoundland taking her place, in matches against South Africa and Australia.

The fact that the League last season was a moderate success, from the viewpoint that some keen cricket was witnessed, does not prove that its resuscitation after three years was to the advantage of sport in the colony, and is no reason why the matter should be carried out again. It was definitely decided in 1914 that there should be no league during the war, and last year's experiment was not such a howling success as to be a reason for a repetition of the experiment.

I should be willing to alter my opinion if there were any fear that cricket in the Colony would suffer in the least through there being no league. The Hongkong C.C. has made a list of fixtures on its own account, and no doubt the other Clubs are keen and no doubt the game to follow suit. Thus will cricket continue to live till the war is over and the league gets going once again with a few cricketers of whom the Colony will have reason to be proud.

It would be well if this evening's meeting would seriously consider the suggestion made at last Wednesday's meeting by Mr. G. E. Marley—that a series of friendly matches be arranged among the local Clubs under the aegis of the League, but that the shield be not presented. If this suggestion is adopted, those Clubs who have already arranged their fixtures should have their lists incorporated in the fixture-list which the League Committee makes up.

CATHERINE APCAR "ON FIRE"

THURSDAY, September 10th.
The Catherine APCAR had a most exciting experience on the inward voyage (says *The Hongkong Gazette*). Fire broke out in her aft holds in a consignment of oil barrels while she was 20 miles off Tientsin. The vessel signalled for help, and Captain J. H. White, port officer, and local agent of the Madras Co., went off with all available pumps from the shore and fought the fire at great risk. The hold of the steamer was red hot and full of smoke, and approach to the fire seemed impossible for a long time. By covering themselves with wet gunnies the rescue party managed, after nearly 12 hours' work, to get the fire under. The vessel had nine feet of water in the aft holds, and listed heavily. The damage to the ship would be about Rs. 20,000, and the cargo suffered to the extent of Rs. 40,000. A formal marine court of enquiry was held, but the cause of the fire could not be ascertained. The crew of the Catherine APCAR and the bottom did splendid work in extinguishing the fire, and their conduct is being brought to the notice of the higher authorities.

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Civil Service Cricket Club was held last Thursday evening in the Club premises. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Club, presided over a large attendance of members. He was supported by Mr. A. Sara (hon. secretary).

After the usual business had been concluded, the chairman moved a vote of condolence on the death of Mr. F. A. Biden, who had been, from the inception of the Club, one of its staunchest members. The vote was passed in silence, all standing. The statement of accounts submitted to the members showed a balance of \$971.93 cents.

The election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, resulted as follows:—
Patrons: H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., and Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.

President: Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, J. R. Wood, E. O. Hutchison, and R. E. O. Bird.

Secretary: Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.

Vice-Captain: Mr. R. E. O. Bird.

Tennis Representative: Mr. G. Hamilton.

Lawn Bowls Representative: Mr. P. T. Lamble.

Captain "A" Team: Mr. W. W. Edmonds.

Hon. Steward: Mr. R. R. Wood.

Hon. Secretary: Mr. C. Sara.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. W. H. Woolley.

Committee: Messrs. R. Dixon, W. L. Trueman, S. E. Alderman, H. Stanley, J. McLeod, T. McCormack and E. W. Hamilton.

THE REPORT.

The following was the report:—

CRICKET.

The cricket team, on the whole, had a successful season in the League, coming out fourth "with 34 points." There is no reason why the Club shall not have occupied the first position if a little more vigour had been imparted to the batting, so as to give a reasonable chance to the bowlers to get the opposing side out. With little more than three hours available for play during the larger part of the season it is essential to play a forcing game, unless circumstances demand caution. The record of no less than "nine" drawn games tells its own tale. Both in batting and bowling

Hamilton was a tower of strength to the side; in batting both Dixon and Goodall did well and in the latter part of the season, Bird showed some of his old form with the ball, especially in the first match against the Navy, when his deliveries were almost unplayable. The field in the greater part of the season left much to be desired, but later on, considerable improvement took place, and in particular showing good form and bringing off some excellent catches in the deep field.

League Batting Averages.

(6 Innings to qualify.)

Inns. R.O. Runs. H.S. Aver.

Dixon 14 0 339 72 24.22

Goodall 17 1 339 52 22.44

Hamilton 15 1 255 33 18.22

Witchell 15 0 215 34 14.54

Bradbury 16 0 229 38 13.06

Bird 15 3 147 35 12.20

Lamble 14 1 135 30 10.63

Severn 9 1 85 27 9.44

Reynolds 11 2 84 26 9.33

Edmonds 13 3 46 16 7.68

Fletcher 9 3 46 16 7.68

Ling 13 4 53 16 5.99

League Bowling Averages.

(Bowling in 6 Innings to count.)

Runs. Wkts. Aver.

E. W. Hamilton 1571 30 433 64 8.00

W. Dixon 304 7 95 10 9.50

E. E. O. Bird 1233 31 401 37 10.84

Hon. Mr. C. Severn 37 4 159 12 13.25

R. C. Witchell 724 13 280 21 13.23

F. Ling 24 4 94 6 15.66

TENNIS.

The season just closed has probably been the least successful one our Club has experienced for some years. Various causes have contributed to this state of affairs, two of which have been common to most clubs in the Colony. First, the weather has been particularly bad. Then we have suffered severely from loss of players. Among our losses are included Bidden, Denkan, Carrie, Reynolds, Holliday, Widdell, Dr. Smalley and last but not least, your Tennis Representative, Dr. Woodman. With eight players missing out of the limited number from which two teams were to be drawn, the difficulty of completing the fixtures will be apparent. Another handicap has been the lack of good practice, particularly noticeable in the Junior team. The fact has frequently been commented upon that the members of our first team are rarely seen upon our ground; with the object of encouraging practice and building up League pairs, ladies have been debarred from using the courts on certain days, and on others, nets have been reserved for men only, but the arrangement bore no fruit, and the courts invariably remained unoccupied. In the second division of the League, our first team did very moderately well, winning 4 and losing 5 games; our second team, however, was not known at the time of writing. In the Junior League, the position of our second team is an unenviable one. We managed to win the first game of every game to date, but we have not yet managed to allow our opponents to take away a point, with the result that we finished up at the bottom of the table. During the season we managed to get through with the previous year's Club Championship and Handicap Singles, both competitions having been won by E. W. Bradbury. Unfortunately, bad weather has prevented this year's championship being finished, (Continued at foot of next column.)

JEWS OF THE FAR EAST.

SIAM'S SYMPATHY WITH NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Since England made its Declaration through Mr. Balfour in November last in favour of a National Home for the Jewish people being established in Palestine, Jewry throughout the world has been ablaze with enthusiasm at the prospect of the two thousand-year dream being realized. The Jews in the Far East have certainly not lagged behind their brethren in other parts of the world, and in addition to their substantial support, materially, they have recently undertaken a propaganda campaign for the further enlightenment of the aims and aspirations of the Jewish National Movement. Headed by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, as President of the Shanghai Zionist Association, supported by Mr. N. E. B. Kara, Hon. Secretary of the Association, they have recently approached eminent statesmen in China, Japan and elsewhere with a view to eliciting their support and recognition of Great Britain's policy for a National Jewish Homeland in Palestine. The first to come out with a similar declaration was the Royal Siamese Government. The following despatch from His Royal Highness Prince Davaongse Varopakar, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been addressed to Mr. Kadoorie:—
Foreign Office, Bangkok, Aug. 22nd.
"Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Shanghai Zionist Association of July 18th, 1918, with reference to the establishment of a Jewish People. In reply, I have the honour to state that the Royal Siamese Government expresses its accord with the sympathetic position taken by its Allies with reference to the establishment of Palestine as a National Home for the Jewish people, and in co-operation with the Allied Powers, will use its best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing will be done that may prejudice the civil or religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine.—I am, very truly yours,
(Signed) Davaongse.
Mr. E. S. Kadoorie."

LOTTERIES AND LOGIC.

Morally, ethically and logically the position the Straits Government has taken up on the lottery question is absolutely indefensible, says the *Straits Times*. On exactly the same grounds any claim of Chinese playing *pa ti* could claim immunity provided they gave 30 per cent. of the stakes to the Red Cross. Moreover, the principle that "the end justifies the means" is as pernicious as it is novel in British statescraft. That harm is done by these official incentives to gamble we can personally affirm, for we know of concrete cases in which Europeans of small means have taken many more tickets than they could afford and have lived to rue the day. The question is, does the good outweigh the harm?

We would not have returned to this question in critical mood at all were it not that we feel incensed at the manner in which their Mightinesses in Singapore who sponsored the idea have sought to browbeat and bludgeon all opposition to their scheme. This is yet another occasion where the official and unofficial benches in the Legislative Council have united to draw scorn and ridicule upon that precious assembly.

but the final round has been reached, the two competitors left in being B. W. Bradbury and D. M. Goodall. The 1918 handicap has however, been completed, B. W. Bradbury (two 40s) defeating T. F. Ford (scratch) in the final, thus winning this competition for the second year in succession from the extreme back mark—a very creditable performance. In connection with this section, a noticeable feature is the lack of prizes; while the Bowls players appear to possess a perfectly dazzling array of cups, there is no prize of any description for which the tennis players can compete. Possibly before long means will be found to provide at least a trophy for the Club Championship Singles, although the opinion has been expressed that, in view of League Tennis, a prize for scratch pairs would serve a better purpose. Since the League season ended, some young players of exceptional promise have been discovered who, with coaching and practice would soon prove to be valuable additions to our playing strength.

LAWN BOWLS.
During the season Mr. C. Bond and Mr. J. J. Blackie resigned from the Lawn Bowls Sub-Committee, and Mr. J. A. Bullin and Mr. P. T. Lamble were appointed in their stead. In the League Competitions we lost one match against the Police and lost the remainder, and although this is disappointing there seems to be no loss of enthusiasm among the Club's devotees to this ancient game. That the various competitions have not been completed in time for this report, is due to various causes; military and other duties make it very difficult for opponents to play off the ties; and also the abnormally wet season. During the year the North and South ends of the green were levelled and returned, which was much appreciated by the bowling section. The following members of the Club have gone to the Front:—Lieut. Colonel John Ward, C.M.G.; Mr. Dr. W. J. Woodman, C.M.G.; Mr. E. V. Carmichael, W. J. Carrie, A. Charlton, W. E. Cousins, D. Davies, J. W. Denkin, J. T. Ewing, J. C. Fletcher, A. G. Graham, F. O. Hall, A. T. Hamilton, J. H. How, F. O. Hutchison, Lieut. G. H. V. Jeffries, Messrs. P. Lanigan, J. D. Lloyd, H. Millington, W. Old, Capt. E. J. O. Padfield, Capt. W. F. Richardson, Messrs. C. M. W. Reynolds, G. R. Bayer, N. L. Smith, A. R. Sutherland, T. Sutherland, C. J. Tacchi, A. M. Thornhill, R. E. Vergette, E. O. Witchell, Lieut. Stevens, Messrs. C. Olson, and L. E. Warren.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PROSECUTION.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA FINED \$100.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, the manager of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Japanese shipping agents, was summoned for failing to furnish to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports a true, accurate and complete statement of all articles imported by the *Peking Maru* on September 28th.

Mr. D. W. Tratman, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, prosecuted, and Mr. E. J. Grist appeared for the defence.

Mr. Grist pleaded guilty on behalf of his client, stating that the ship arrived at Hongkong on Saturday at 6 p.m. On Monday morning the manager sent a copy of the manifest with the local cargo to the Export and Imports office—that was to say, as soon as it was checked. It was necessary to check the manifest before sending it, with the result that when the cargo for transshipment was being checked, the manifest for this cargo was delayed by some inexperienced new clerks, who sent it in at about 4.5 p.m., on Monday.

Mr. Wolfe: That is to say, nothing was sent till after 4 p.m.

Mr. Grist: No, the local manifest was sent in the morning; the manifest for the transshipment cargo was sent in late, as time was lost in checking. The manager of the company is sick, and there is an acting manager. I think your Honor is satisfied that there was no intention whatever to avoid the matter.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that the only point was whether there was any excessive carelessness.

Mr. Grist replied that there was not. The acting manager was to blame, but he did not think his client was negligent in his work. The delay was due to inexperienced clerks.

Mr. Tratman stated that he was prepared to prove that before the steamer left Japan he gave instructions to the Company that he wished to look all through cargo for European ports. Those instructions were conveyed to a clerk in defendant's firm who was well-known to the Imports and Exports Office. He was also prepared to prove that after the arrival of the ship two warnings were given on Monday, and that the answer received by telephone was to the effect that the firm had not a manifest and that there was no through cargo. One glance at the steamer, however, showed that there was abundant through cargo. These ships always carried through cargo. The ship left at 5.30 p.m., on Monday. The manifest reached the office at 5 p.m., and he had to decide at the last minute whether to detain the ship or take the chance that the cargo which he desired to see was not on board. He decided to let the vessel proceed, as a day's demurrage for those steamers would run into thousands of dollars. His office, as open on Sundays and the Company could easily have sent in the manifest. If the Imports and Exports Office could be open all through the year, even on Sundays, he thought there was no excuse for shipping firms not working on Sundays. His contention was that the firm had ample time to get the manifest ready. There was no necessity for checking as nothing passed into the Colony. They had only to furnish the manifest, and it would have been quite sufficient for them to have furnished a single copy, which he would have glanced through.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that there were two points. One was that warnings had been given; and the other was that, in spite of those warnings, no manifest was sent till half-an-hour before the ship left.

Mr. Tratman: The cargo I was looking for was not on board the ship, so that it did not matter much. Supposing, however, it had been there, I should have had no alternative but to keep the ship back.

Mr. Grist: We admit the offence. There were four or five steamers in the harbour, and we had to rush through.

Mr. Wolfe remarked that there must have been the need for rushing through the work. Warnings, however, had been sent and that fact alone suggested that there was some obvious reason for the notification.

Mr. Grist: The Government office does not receive manifests on Sunday; it is not open.

Mr. Tratman: Pardon me, it is always open for the benefit of the public.

Mr. Grist: We don't understand that the Government works on Sundays.

Mr. Tratman: I must protest against that. Every shipping firm knows that we work on Sundays, Saturday afternoons, and during the holidays, except the Chinese New Year and Christmas.

Mr. Grist said he would leave the matter in the Magistrate's hands. There was no intention whatever to do anything wrong because the cargo the Imports Office was looking for was not on the ship. There had been a little carelessness in the matter due to stress of business.

Mr. Wolfe said that, in view of the contention put forward, he would only fine defendant \$100.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

The Chinese, who was charged with shooting at another Chinese with intent to murder him, was committed for trial at the October Criminal Sessions.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The Chinese, who was charged with kidnapping two children from the custody of their parents at Canton, was committed for trial at the October Criminal Sessions.

SNATCHING A PURSE.

A Chinese youth charged, on remand, with snatching a purse from a passenger on the s.s. *Sui Yang*, was sentenced by Mr. Wolfe to undergo three months' hard labour and to receive six strokes with the birch.

ALLEGED AIDING AND ABETTING IN A THEFT.

A respectable Chinese woman was charged with aiding and abetting in the theft of a quantity of furniture, valued at \$150.

Mr. F. X. d'Almada, who appeared for the defence, applied for a remand till Saturday, and this was granted by Mr. Wolfe.

THE SUICIDE MANIA.

A well-dressed Chinese youth was charged with attempting to commit suicide.

Sergeant Murphy stated that on Saturday, when the ferry launch from Yau-mai had got about fifty yards away from the wharf, defendant jumped over-board. The launch was stopped immediately and the youth was fished out of the water. He seems to be of unsound mind. The Sergeant added that defendant's friends were present in Court and had undertaken to look after him.

Mr. Wolfe discharged defendant.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Chinese was charged with committing highway robbery in Shaikwan on October 4th.

Inspector Angus stated that complainant opened a new pawnshop in Shaikwan, and, in the evening, not having a safe in the establishment, carried articles and money, valued at \$430.43, in a bag to another pawnshop. On the way, defendant met him and, after throwing pepper in his eyes, snatched the bag and ran off. Defendant was arrested a few days later in Ho Kiu Kok with a packet of pepper in his pocket. At an identification parade complainant was unable to identify defendant, although he described the thief as a man of similar build.

Mr. Wolfe remanded the case till next Tuesday.

BRITISH RED CROSS UNIT FOR SIBERIA.

HONGKONG UNIT LEAVING VERY SOON.

We understand that, acting under telegraphic instructions from the Home Government, the local authorities are arranging to despatch, as early as possible, a British Red Cross unit, for service in Siberia, under the orders of the British Red Cross Organisation there.

The Hongkong unit will be in charge of Mr. E. Ralphs, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, Hongkong, and China District, who will very likely leave in advance of the unit itself, about the end of this week or early next week. On the other hand, it is not unlikely that the expeditionary manner in which the local arrangements are being carried out will allow of the whole unit leaving on the same boat as Mr. Ralphs.

The composition of the unit is not yet quite certain, but we are told to publish a full list in two or three days. It is likely that the unit will include one or more doctors, nurses, stretcher-bearers, orderlies, etc. A speeding-up of local Red Cross work, in the matter of bandages and other war necessities so that the unit may take away a sufficient stock, is probable.

The unit will be composed of volunteers drawn in the main from the local branch of the V.A.D. and the St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

The headquarters of the unit will be at Vladivostok.

It was elicited yesterday evening that the unit will comprise a fair number of local European ladies who go in the capacity of nurses. Among these will be the Misses Grimble.

It is thought probable that a number of Chinese lads will accompany the unit as stretcher-bearers. These will be chosen, of course, from among those Chinese members of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. who have received service training in ambulance work.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 8th October is as follows—

	Receipts	Aggregate
For 40 weeks	\$15,747	\$62,097
For 41 weeks	14,126	62,913
For 42 weeks	821	8,484

It was decided that the \$700 standing in the Deposit account of the Club be invested in the South China War Savings Association.

At the conclusion of the business the medals won by the Hongkong Club (which entered the United Services League last season as the Hongkong Defence Corps) were presented to the team—Messrs. Stewart, MacTavish, Gerrard, Goldenberg, Stalker, Irving, Rogers, Cave, McCubbin, Austin and Rogers.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong F.C. was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. yesterday evening. In the absence of Mr. H. R. E. Hancock (the President), Mr. R. J. Wilton took the chair. There was a fair attendance of members.

The report and statement of accounts were submitted to the meeting for adoption. The report stated:—For this period the names of 99 members appear on our lists, a considerable reduction from previous years. The stand receipts were most disappointing and the erection of the stand has resulted in a loss to the Club. Improvements have been made to the ground for the benefit of players, and, we hope, spectators.

The Association section had a fairly successful season and were fortunate in winning the United Services League. The shield can only be held by a Service team, but the medals will be presented at the annual meeting. Many of our players have lately left for active service, and prospects for the coming season are not very bright. On November 24th, a charity match was played which resulted in the sum of \$103.08 being handed over to the Heather Day Committee.

There were no rugby matches. The Association section held a very successful Club dinner at the Hongkong Hotel on March 30th, to which several members of the opposing team that day were invited. The special event of the dinner was the presentation of a silver cup by the members to Mr. McCubbin on his retiring from active membership after 13 years' football in Hongkong. Mr. McCubbin has kindly consented to play until a suitable man is available to take his place, owing to the present shortage of players.

The statement of accounts showed a balance of \$230.43 in the Treasurer's account, and a balance of \$100 in the deposit account.

The Chairman said that although a sum of \$103.08 appeared in the accounts as having been collected at a charity match there were really two other matches played on the Club grounds on behalf of other charitable funds than that to which the Club had given the amount stated. At one match \$255 was collected for the Star and Quarter Fund, and at the other \$334 for St. George's Fund. Three, altogether, the respectable sum of \$897 was raised.

Mr. Rouse said that those amounts should have been sent through the Treasurer of the Club and should have appeared in the accounts.

The Chairman pointed out that the Club had nothing whatever to do with the matches, which had been arranged by the League.

Mr. Rouse thought the League should write to the Club informing the Club of any charity match they wished to play and asking for the ground, so that there would be a record in the Club.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

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Mr. Wilton said he was President of the League this year and could see that done.

Mr. Rouse next objected to a sum of \$255 in the accounts under the item "Refundments to visiting teams." He said that the Club should not be burdened with this sum, which represented nearly 25 per cent. of the loss sustained by the Club during the year. He thought the members of the teams should "stand drinks" to the visitors.

Mr. Ramsay pointed out that many of the members of the team would not be able to meet this expenditure.

Mr. Rouse said that in that case the Captain and Vice-Captain should pay. In days gone by he frequently had big bills to meet in this respect.

After some discussion, Mr. Rouse proposed that the expenditure on this account be not met by the Club in the future.

Mr. Ramsay proposed an amendment, but the proposition was carried. Mr. Ramsay said that the Club "boy" was charging the same for drinks as was charged in the Hongkong Hotel. He thought the tariff ought to be reduced.

The Chairman said that this could be dealt with by the Committee.

There was some discussion with regard to the free use of the Club ground by the Hongkong Football Association, and Mr. Rouse urged that the Club should enter a protest against the manner in which the Football Association made free with the ground. If the war ended suddenly there would be an opportunity of playing Rugby again, but no "rugger" could be played because the ground had been taken over by the Association for League matches.

Mr. Stewart said that the Club delegates to the Association had given the necessary permission.

Mr. Rouse wished to emphasize that when the ground was so given it was an act of grace on the part of the Club. The Association had no right whatever to the ground, which was controlled by the Hongkong Football Club.

The election of office-bearers resulted as follows—

President: Mr. R. J. Wilton; Rugby captain: Mr. H. S. Rouse; Association captain: Mr. J. Stewart; vice-captain: Mr. H. M. MacTavish; Hon. Secretary: Mr. G. Gerrard; Hon. Treasurer: Mr. W. J. Morrison; Committee: Mr. R. Kennedy, Mr. N. S. Maltby, Mr. R. M. Austin, Mr. J. McCubbin, and Mr. Goldenberg.

It was decided that the \$700 standing in the Deposit account of the Club be invested in the South China War Savings Association.

At the conclusion of the business the medals won by the Hongkong Club (which entered the United Services League last season as the Hongkong Defence Corps) were presented to the team—Messrs. Stewart, MacTavish, Gerrard, Goldenberg, Stalker, Irving, Rogers, Cave, McCubbin, Austin and Rogers.

The first of two wooden steamships built by the Anglo-Chinese Steamship Company was successfully launched at Singapore on September 27th. The ship, which was christened *Tanjong Pagar*, weighed 3,000 tons when she took the water and is therefore the largest wooden ship built in these parts. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length 220 feet; breadth, moulded, 43 feet; depth in hold, 22 feet; deadweight at load draft about 2,400 tons. Accommodation is provided for 20 first-class and 300 third-class passengers.

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CORRESPONDENCE. AN EXCELLENT SUGGESTION FOR "OUR DAY."

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—After reading with close attention the suggestion made by "Hopes" in your paper to the Committee of "Our Day," I am convinced that he could not possibly have made a better suggestion. I myself must confess that when the 24th comes I shall be without a cent in my pocket. What will happen to me if a nice, pretty young girl approaches me with a request to buy a rose? "Shall I have to say 'No money'?" Surely not! I would rather pawn my new hat (bought on a/c) than refuse to buy a rose from a pretty girl who is giving all her time for the day to sell a rose for such a good cause.—Yours, etc.

NIL DESPERANDUM.

INDO-CHINA S. N. CO. EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indo-China S.N. Co. was held yesterday at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. The Hon. Mr. David Leitch presided and there were also present—Messrs. H. P. White and A. O. Lang (directors), R. Butlerland (secretary), H. W. Looker, M. Austin, E. F. Ancott, E. Abraham, A. O. Davison, F. C. Hall, L. N. Leefe, Neil MacIntyre, R. E. Macdougall, K. de C. Longmire, A. B. Stewart, A. M. da Silva, E. E. da Luz, P. Tod, N. H. Bailion, G. M. Shaw, Lo Cheung-sha, Lo Cheung-sha, Li Yun-kin, Ho Wang-ying, Ho Lu, Pang Ha, Chan Wing-ho, Hon. Wong, Ho Luk, Lo Man-pan, Ho U-shing, Mr. K. Lo, Lo Man-hin, Ho Ki, Ho Loung, Ho Kwong, and Ho Wing.

The proceedings were purely formal, the meeting having been called to confirm the following resolution passed at the meeting on September 19th:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification and for the purpose of identification be subscribed by the chairman thereof and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

The resolution was moved by the chairman, seconded by Mr. H. P. White and carried unanimously.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AQUATIC SPORTS. ANNUAL MEETING AT THE V.R.C.

The annual aquatic meeting of the students of Queen's College was held yesterday afternoon, at the V.R.C. in the presence of a large gathering of interested spectators, the majority being school-boys.

The programme contained sixteen items, and the competitors evinced a healthy rivalry, the finishes in some cases being very close. The "Constitution" Shield very close. The "Constitution" Shield was presented by Queen's College to the winner of the 100 Yards Race, Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of Schools, distributed the awards, and was presented with a bouquet of flowers in a silver vase, as a memento of the occasion, by D. Laing.

The following were the results:—1. D. Laing; 2. So Tai Keung; 3. Ko King Fan; 4. Yano Handicap (Junior)—1, Ip On Wa; 2, Chan Wang Tat; 3, Yam Yuk Ying.

Driving for Plates:—1, To Tai Keung; 2, Chan Tak Wa; 3, Cheung Ching-ang.

Consolation: Shield, St. Joseph's College; 2, Queen's College.

Love 2 Yards (Junior)—1, A. A. Bum-Jahn; 2, Chan-Wang Tat.

High Dive (Championship)—1, D. Laing; 2, Ko King Fan; 3, A. Wahab.

High Dive (Junior)—1, A. Wahab; 2, A. A. Bum-Jahn.

100 Yards Championship—1, D. Laing; 2, Ko King Fan; 3, A. A. Bum-Jahn.

Gracetrack Swimming—1, Ko King Fan; 2, So Tai Keung; 3, Wan Pak Ming.

100 Yards Handicap—1, Ip On Wa; 2, So Tai Keung; 3, B. A. B. Imail.

Chinese Martyr's Race—1, Mr. Kwok Kam-Fat; 2, Mr. Koo Kam-Chuen; 3, Mr. Li Cheung Shi.

50 Yards Handicap—1, Mok Ying Kwai; 2, Lo Kwok Wai; 3, Luk Wai Sang.

Old Boys' Race, 100 Yards—Chao Man-Ping.

School School Team Race—Class F2 A. Consolation Race—1, Leung Oi Sang; 2, C. Haroon; 3, S. Haroon.

The officials were as follows:—Judges: Messrs. Tanner, Kay, Handyside and Partington; Starters: Messrs. Handyside, Nightingale, and Doherty; Handicappers: Messrs. Kay and Nightingale; Timekeepers: Messrs. Kay and Partington; Hon. Secretary: Mr. Nightingale.

WOODEN STEAMER LAUNCHED AT SINGAPORE.

The first of two wooden steamships built by the Anglo-Chinese Steamship Company was successfully launched at Singapore on September 27th. The ship, which was christened *Tanjong Pagar*, weighed 3,000 tons when she took the water and is therefore the largest wooden ship built in these parts. Her principal dimensions are as follows:—Length 220 feet; breadth, moulded, 43 feet; depth in hold, 22 feet; deadweight at load draft about 2,400 tons. Accommodation is provided for 20 first-class and 300 third-class passengers.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"ST. ANDREW'S FAIR"

30TH NOVEMBER, 1918.

LADIES' STALL will again be arranged in connection with ST. ANDREW'S FAIR, and all Scottish Women willing to assist are invited to attend a MEETING to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 11.30 A.M.

ALICE DYER
Hongkong, 8th October, 1918. [3499]

WANTED.

NURSE for a boy of 4.
Apply to—
ROOM 3,
2nd Floor, Alexander Building,
between 2 and 3.30 p.m.
[3500]

"BOTTERDAM LLOYD"
ROYAL MAIL LINE.

THE Steamship
"KAWI"
will this trip be despatched on OCTOBER 15TH from Hongkong
via MANILA
and Japan Ports to Honolulu and San Francisco.
For particulars of freight and passage please apply to—
JAYA CHINA JAPAN LINE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 8th October, 1918. [3501]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAERT
MAATSCHAPPY.

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia).
THE Steamship
"VAN OVERSTRAATEN"
will be despatched on or about OCTOBER 14TH to—
SINGAPORE, BELAWAN-DELL,
PENANG and RANGOON.
This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for 65 saloon passengers.
Wireless Telegraphy.
For freight and passage to—
JAYA CHINA JAPAN LINE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 8th October, 1918. [3502]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
LOST.
TRANSFER RECEIPT No. 350 issued to CHIU HONG PING for Transfer of 250 shares of this Company into his name having been MISLAIN, LOST OR DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificate for the said shares will be delivered to the said CHIU HONG PING, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1918. [3471]

LOST.
ONE CAMPHOR WOOD BOX marked GEORGE H. HONGKONG discharged at Kowloon Wharf from the N.Y.K. S.S. "INABA MARU" on August 19th, 1918.
Suitable reward to person supplying information as to its whereabouts.
H. W. GEORGE,
VACUUM OIL CO.,
[3483]

WANTED.

BRITISH (of pure Scottish descent) with long clerical experience in Office of Public Works Companies and "writing" had practical and theoretical training in Engineering, desires employment as Mercantile or other Office. Willing to try any class of work where prospects are good. First-class references as to character, etc.
Apply—
Box 2477,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[3477]

BEAUTIFY YOUR HOME.

FLOWERS, BEAUTIFY and make attractive THE HOME as nothing else can do.

BRACA & CO.

Dealers in
FLOWER and VEGETABLE
SEEDS, TOYS, POSTAGE
STAMPS, POSTCARDS,
etc.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG.
Box 632.
[3486]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[3490]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.
A HOUSE in Wanching Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
[3491]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandre Buildings.
[3500]

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
GLENSHIEL and BUNGALOW, Nos. 140 and 141, THE PRIZE.
Apply to—
GEO. P. LAMBERT.
[3474]

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, 1918, at 3 P.M. at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Yau-mai, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Square Feet	Upset Price
1	1/2 Sec. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	10.00	2,700,000	10,000

[3495]

NOTICE.
ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the U.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WAI KEE.
FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 12, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.
[3497]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.
THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR BRAZIL, AMERICA, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers, and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers, accommodation in the connecting vessel, and valuable Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangements), will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the connecting Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Passengers will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, sailing, etc., apply to—
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS.

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LIFE AND SCENERY.

12 Cards neatly boxed.

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HONGKONG Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 9TH OCTOBER 1918.

NATIONAL IDEALS.

MR. STEPHEN GRAHAM, the novelist, relates a good story of an American who was going to England some three or four years ago with a blank cheque in order to purchase a lot of things that were not obtainable in his own country, and which he believed, the English would sell. In common with the majority of his fellow-countrymen, he was delightfully frank. "We want," he said, "a share of your historical buildings and monuments and ruins and pictures. We need the spiritual background, and we've got to have it—there's no substitute." Then he went on to mention that he would like to buy Stratford-on-Avon, the village famous because of Shakespeare, and transport it to America. After all, he argued, Shakespeare and the Pilgrim Fathers were contemporaries, and some people in New England now speak a dialect nearer to that of the Elizabethan drama than any used in the Old Country. If he could not disturb Shakespeare's village, he would like to take back two or three of the cathedrals from some of the provincial towns. They could be carried across the sea stone by stone and re-erected. The American made some extensive purchases in England, but they did not include a cathedral, and as the result of his visit he took back this valuable message to the people of his own country: "If you want the spiritual background of England for the United States, you must be prepared to fight for the same ideals." Since then America has shown her readiness to do this, and the effect upon the country has been remarkable. It is not too much to say that during the last eighteen months the United States has entered upon a new national existence. The national ideals of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race have been so welded together in the furnace of the war that they will never, we hope, be severed.

The searchlight of truth has revealed during the war the varying national ideals of the component parts of the human race. By reason of the rapidity of communication, the world is becoming smaller and smaller; nations are growing more inter-dependent. Yet no one who has thought about the subject wants a standardisation of the human family. We find that a divergence of race, even a difference in national ideals, is something for which to be thankful; without it, life would pall owing to its drab monotony. All that sensible people want to do is to put some sort of power above national ideals which shall be able to limit their effect upon the rest of mankind. It is now practically certain that the super-national League of Nations conceived by President Wilson will be that power. It is inevitable that its influence will be felt by the countries of Asia as well as by those of Europe and America. It is pertinent, therefore, for those who are in the Far East to ask themselves: "What are the ideals of the nations concerned with the future of China?"

Obviously we must attempt, first of all, to discover the national ideals of the Chinese themselves, for they are the people most concerned with the future of the country in which they live. Their position is very different now from what it was one hundred, fifty, or even ten years ago. Events have marched so rapidly of late that we are in danger of failing to appreciate the ultimate effect of these changes. It is only about ten years since a series of books was being published by English authors for the purpose of showing that Russia was the great enemy in China of our own Empire, and pointing out that Russia could and would obtain any concessions that she wanted from the official clique surrounding the Empress Dowager. Nowadays, Russia is to use an American expression, "a back number." Formerly the Chinese officials who were true patriots feared Russia; to-day it cannot be denied that, however unjustly, many of them fear Japan. In the battle for concessions in China the British were undoubtedly losing ground in political circles in Peking; now the genuineness of the British desire to maintain the integrity of China is under stood far better than it used to be. Ten years—nay, five years—ago some of our American cousins were a little censorious in regard to Britain's Far Eastern policy; to-day, the national ideals of the British people are appreciated as they never were before; it is realised that the keystone of the arch which supports the Empire bears the inscription "freedom." There can be no doubt that when the war is over Anglo-Saxons will continue to work together for the relief of oppressed people, amongst whom, unfortunately, must be numbered the Chinese. The task in this direction is complicated with ideas as to the best methods of changing some of the national ideals, for so long as the obsession for large families endures the economic problems of the country can never be solved in any way that will bring relief to the masses. The last two or three decades, however, have witnessed great changes in the national ideals of the Chinese—amongst them the different view of "foot-binding" and the destruction of girl babies—so there is no reason to despair. The vital common needs and concerns of all men are really simple. There are two which transcend all others; one economic, the other political. For his proper physical existence man needs such material things as food, clothing and shelter; for his spiritual development he requires justice and liberty. If "all people that on earth do dwell" would co-operate to assure themselves of those great gifts there would be ample room for the cultivation of national ideals in art, music, literature and science. In those matters, even in a perfect world, we should hope to find great divergences; but there are certain ideals which must be common to all nations if we are to escape disaster in the future.

All Scottish women are invited to attend a meeting at the Hongkong Hotel on the 14th inst. to arrange for a ladies' stall in connection with St. Andrew's Fair.
Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education, who is at present acting as Chief Censor, leaves the Colony shortly for Japan on Government business. It is not likely that his absence from the Colony will be of long duration.

We learn that the Government scheme of a bonus to Civil Servants provides for 10 per cent. to married men and 5 per cent. to bachelors, as from January 1st, 1919.

An appeal by Messrs. Dodwell & Co. against the decision of the General Military Service Tribunal regarding the enrolment of Mr. F. Syme Thomson will be heard by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government in Council at 9.30 a.m. to-morrow.

Up to yesterday evening, D. Lyon, A. Logan, A. V. Barros and T. M. Ross (Canton) had intimated their intention to enter for the swimming race across the Harbour, on Friday evening, under the auspices of the V.R.C. Entries close to-night. Last year there were nine competitors.

The following cases of communicable diseases were notified in the Colony during the week ended Saturday, October 5th:—Cerebro-spinal fever, three (two deaths); diphtheria, one; enteric fever, 4 (3 deaths); puerperal fever, one (one death). One of the cases of enteric fever was British. On Sunday and Monday, two cases (two deaths) of enteric fever, and one case (one death) of diphtheria were notified.

The Prime Minister has informed Mr. Gersham Stewart, M.P., that as soon as he has a moment to spare he will devote some attention to the scheme for a channel tunnel to Ireland. Mr. Stewart had written to Mr. Lloyd George declaring that, as the result of a recent visit to Ireland, he had come to the conclusion that the construction of such a tunnel would be a powerful influence in putting an end to the misunderstandings between the two countries.

Mr. H. H. Gompertz, Puisne Judge, was to have heard an interesting civil suit yesterday in which Mr. E. H. Lawrence, master mariner, claims from the Poo Tai Woo Kee Steamship Company, owners of the steamship *Wah On*, the sum of \$1,000, as damages for wrongful dismissal without due notice. A counter-claim was filed on Monday, and it was found necessary to postpone the matter until Friday. It is not unlikely that a settlement will be reached.

The many friends in Hongkong of Major Luciano Cordeiro, of the Portuguese Artillery, will be glad to hear that Mr. Leo d'Almada, his brother-in-law, is in receipt of the following telegram from the American Minister in Lisbon:—"Major Luciano Cordeiro in good health and commanding the only Portuguese group of independent heavy artillery now operating with the French Army in France. His address is . . . Paris."—"Birch, American Minister." Major Cordeiro is well-known as a very capable and efficient artillery officer, and has a thorough knowledge of the English, French and German languages. He is, we understand, a member of the General Foch's staff.

RETIREMENT OF THE HON.
"MR. E. SHELLIM."

We understand that the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim retired from the management of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.'s local branch yesterday, and leaves the Colony for Japan to-day. He will probably remain in the Far East until after the war, and expects to visit Hongkong from time to time. He is being succeeded by Mr. A. H. Compton.

Mr. Shellim's residence in Hongkong began in 1885 and has been continuous except for ten years spent in Shanghai. Some idea of the changes which he has witnessed may be gathered from the fact that when he first arrived in the Colony the Hongkong Hotel and the Cricket ground stood on the water front and all the intervening bays had their own boats along in front of their premises. The Chinese were not allowed out of doors after dark unless they possessed a passport and carried a lamp. Particularly noticeable has been the development of the Portuguese Community since those days.

Mr. Shellim's departure will create a vacancy in the Legislative Council, of which he was appointed a member nearly six years ago, in recognition of the important position which he holds in the commercial community. He is a director of most of the principal local companies, including the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The best wishes of the Colony will follow him in his retirement.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO."]

JAPAN AND THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

PEKING, October 8th.
It is officially stated that Japan has agreed to forego the Boxer indemnity on condition (1) that China supplies cotton, wool and iron to Japan; (2) that cotton production in China should be revived; (3) that the amount of the indemnity must be expended only for educational and industrial purposes.

ANOTHER LOAN.

Hsu Shih Chang has obtained a loan from a certain capitalist in his own name. The agreement will be signed when Hsu has assumed office.

TUAN CHI-JUI.

Tuan Chi-jui's resignation as Premier is rejected, but he is granted one month's leave.

LUNG'S DEMAND.

Lung Chai-kuang has demanded \$400,000 for the King-chow troops.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG KONG SAN PO."]

OCTOBER 8th.
THE CRUISER SHI-WEI.
The training cruiser *Shi-wei*, the biggest gunboat in the North, arrived at Whampoa on the 7th inst. to join the South. The officers and the crew were welcomed and entertained in the Public Park. It is said that other training cruisers in Fukien waters will follow the *Shi-wei*.

THE NATIONAL DAY.
The authorities have announced that October 10th is the National Day of the Chinese Republic, and that it will be observed as a holiday at the Yamen, Customs House, and Post Office. The authorities will entertain various foreign officials in Canton on the day, and the people are busy preparing celebrations, complications or carousals.

We are informed that the Yunnan troops in the province of Kwangtung have extended their powers to an excessive degree. They are proud of winning victories on various fronts.

Shum Chun-hsen, Chairman of the Administrative Directors of the Military Government, is acting without the consent of Parliament. It is said that, in view of the opposition to the dismissal of the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, Shum has recalled several thousands of Yunnan troops to Canton to enforce his order, and to protect himself.

The Kwangtung and Kwangsi leaders are, therefore, discontented with the Yunnan troops, and have met several times to discuss plans for holding them in check.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE TREASURER.
The prosecution of the Treasurer, which has been dropped for some time, has been taken up recently by the Civil Governor. It will be remembered that the Treasurer was alleged to have received bribes. The case will be heard by the Criminal Court. It is said that evidence has been found against the defendant.

CIVIL GOVERNOR'S MOVEMENTS.
A message from Shin Hing states that the Civil Governor, Li Yew-hon, who went to Hongkong, returned to Shin Hing on the 5th inst.

The Tsuchi denies that General Luk has instructed Li Yew-hon to remain in his office, as reported.

[FROM THE CANTON INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.]

CANTON, October 7th.
The *Chao Ho*, one of the newest ships in the Chinese Navy, has joined the Constitutionalist Navy. She is a training cruiser, 230 feet in length, with 33 feet beam, displacement 2,400 tons, and i.h.p. 9,000. She was built by Vickers in 1911.

THEFT ON A STEAMER.
CHINESE PASSENGER LOSES JEWELLERY WORTH \$900.

A Chinese resident of No. 3 Hankow Road has reported to the Police that between September 26th and 27th, while he was a passenger on the *Tai Sang* between Hongkong and Heliow, some person or persons stole from his cabin a double-cased gold watch, valued at \$250; two gold chains, valued at \$150; two gold bangles, valued at \$121; a jade stone lion chop, valued at \$360; and a pink ruby, valued at \$5; in all, jewellery to the value of \$900.

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER COLDLY RECEIVED:

INTERESTING FRENCH AND BRITISH COMMENTS:

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AGAIN APPEALS TO PRESIDENT WILSON

GENERAL ENEMY RETIREMENT ON THE CAMBRAI-ST. QUENTIN FRONT:

A QUARTER OF THE ENEMY'S ARTILLERY IN THE WEST CAPTURED.

General

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S PEACE OFFER. NOT YET RECEIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, October 6th.
Reuter was officially informed on Sunday night that the Government had not yet received the German proposals and was therefore unable to comment on them until the Government officially knows the exact nature of the proposals.

ACRID AMERICAN OPINION.

WASHINGTON, October 7th.
The State Department has not received the Central Powers' peace offer, but the opinion is expressed that the German Government has done nothing to warrant the entering into discussions.

There is but slight probability that any serious attention will be paid to the German proposals while Germany is still occupying portions of France and Belgium.

Furthermore, Germany is seeking to make diplomatic virtue out of military necessity.

A CONFESSION OF DEFEAT.

PARIS, October 6th.
A semi-official statement regards the Central Powers' peace proposals as a confession of defeat. It points out that Germany, after violating the laws of war and humanity for fifty months, and realising that the hour of punishment is at hand, now seeks protection, under the venerated name of President Wilson. But the President has already answered, on September 27th, Germany's hypocritical demands, when he declared that the Entente Governments would conclude no negotiations with the enemy while he was upon the soil of our country.

MR. G. N. BARNES ON THE CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

LONDON, October 7th.
Mr. G. N. Barnes, member of the War Cabinet, speaking at Manchester, described the German Chancellor's speech as a great advance towards peace.

Nevertheless, the remarkable change was caused by our armies. When scrutinised the offer revealed time-worn German cynicism.

Turkey and Bulgaria were to be left to their fate. Austria was to be cut up, but Germany, who caused the war, was to be the only one to come out with a whole skin.

Change of heart or system was not indicated. Restitution for the devastated territories was not mentioned.

Germany wanted to bargain for her Colonies, and yet remain an autocratic form of Government.

"We are not going to make a colleague of the Kaiser," (Cheers). The road to peace would be greatly smoothed if Germany cleared out of Belgium and France and set up a really responsible Government."

GERMANY'S CRAFT.

LONDON, October 6th.
A Havas message says:—
Germany, Austria and Turkey have asked for an armistice and the opening of peace negotiations on the basis of the fourteen points stated by President Wilson. This is an admission by Germany, who is being beaten, for the purpose of escaping defeat.

The Paris Press say that it is an impossible request. President Wilson's points, with no basis, must be accepted without discussion.

The Central Powers have proclaimed that they cannot carry on their war.

IMPERIAL LABOUR MINISTRY DECREED.

AMSTERDAM, October 7th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser has decreed the formation of an Imperial Labour Ministry, as a central authority, directly under the Chancellor, to control social and political affairs, which have hitherto appertained to the Imperial Economic Ministry.

THE KAISER STILL BOMBASTIC.

LONDON, October 6th.

The Kaiser has addressed a proclamation to the German Army and Navy in which he announces the new peace proposal. He affirms that the West Front will not be broken, but points out that the collapse of the Macedonian Front occurred at a moment when the struggle was hardest.

The Kaiser then states that he, in accord with his Allies, is resolved once more to offer an honourable peace.

Whether their arms will be lowered is, he says, still a question, but until then their efforts must not slacken.

FRENCH REMINDER TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

PARIS, October 7th.

The newspapers point out that simultaneous with the peace offer the German High Command has ordered its borders to kindle conflagrations everywhere. Not only Donai, but also all the villages and even the smallest farms east of Lens, west of Lille, and between Thomain and Donai, are blazing, while all the villages in the valley of the Suipe are being set on fire, showing the enemy retreat.

The hope is unanimously expressed that President Wilson will not forget this.

A FEDERAL GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, October 6th.

The following passage of the speech by the Chancellor in the Reichstag was not quoted in the Copenhagen version already cabled:—

"I unshakably adhere to the federative basis of the Empire, as a Federal State whose individual members must determine their internal constitutional life in complete independence—a right to which Alsace-Lorraine has full claim."

ELIMINATION OF THE POTSDAM WAR-MAKER.

LONDON, October 7th.

The Daily Chronicle states:—
"The German peace move will be given the closest attention. Nobody wants to prolong the war, but no statesman who believes in the Wilsonian policy can go on toying with the end of the war now, or be content with anything less than the final elimination of the Potsdam war-maker."

GERMAN VIEWS THAT DO NOT HARMONISE.

"Prince Max's speech and the Note to President Wilson do not entirely harmonise. The general acceptance of President Wilson's declarations would be more impressive if we do not remember the readiness of German statesmen to endorse our general propositions, and then frame a policy of flagrant contravention to those propositions."

Prince Max's own speech justifies caution. His reference to Belgium is inadequate. We insist on Germany confessing the wrong done and paying for it. As regards Poland, he evidently means Russian Poland.

"THE TIME IS NOT RIFE."

The Allies, however, demand the re-union of the Polish nation with the cancellation of the partitions, which were a crime.

Prince Max, referring to the Army, implies that Germany is not beaten. If this is so, then the time is not ripe for a world-peace.

Germany has undergone neither a change of outlook nor a change of heart which alone will assure a permanent world-peace.

THE NOTE NOT SERIOUSLY MEANT.

The Daily Telegraph states:—

"It must be obvious to the Chancellor that negotiating with an enemy established on one's own territory means an admission of the enemy's military superiority. Therefore, we are again compelled to believe that the peace offer is not seriously meant. Otherwise the speech marks a considerable movement towards the stand-points of the Allies on the subject of Belgium, the Baltic provinces, and the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest treaties."

"WE CAN TAKE NO PROMISES FROM GERMANY."

But this gradual method of approaching peace is the method of a people trying to strike a bargain, and peace is not going to be a bargain peace. The only question that matters in connection with the new offer is the question of the value which can be attached to the change in the attitude of the new German Government.

Unhappily, we have no security whatever that Germany will not, in future, be ruled by the same elements as made war. The Kaiser and those influencing him are still the real rulers of Germany. Until the world is freed from Hohenzollernism we can take no promises from Germany. We seek peace in no way except on the battle-field."

SAME REPLY AS TO BULGARIA.

The Daily Graphic states:—

"The Allies' reply to Germany must be identical with that given to Bulgaria."

ALLIES WILL WANT GUARANTEES.

The Daily News states:—

"Long and painful experience has taught us to be distrustful of German diplomatic methods, but this episode strikes a new note of defeat and acceptance of the facts."

Prince Max tries to prove that the authority in Germany has passed from the military to the civil power. President Wilson and the Allies will want guarantees of the reality of this vast revolution. If it has indeed happened a victory for the Allies is in sight."

CHANCELLOR'S ATTEMPT TOO PALPABLE.

The Morning Post sees no difference in Prince Max's proposal and the Austrian request, which President Wilson refused. It says:—

"The Chancellor's attempt to represent the recent superficial Government changes as democratic is too palpable. Therefore the offer does not fulfil the condition stated by President Wilson. Its object is to divide the Allies and the United States."

KAISER STILL THE SUPREME POWER.

The Manchester Guardian, after pointing out that the Kaiser is still the supreme power in Germany, where there has been no real constitutional change, suggests that a condition of the armistice should be the withdrawal of the German Armies to the German frontiers. This would be an acknowledgment of defeat, without which our work would not have been done.

PEACE OFFENSIVE MUST BE TURNED DOWN.

The General tenor of the French Press comment unanimously takes the view that Germany has at last unmasked her long anticipated great peace offensive, and that that peace offensive must be uncompromisingly turned down, because pariahs at present would enable Germany to don the mantle of victor at the Peace Conference, and ultimately recover her pre-war strength and again menace the peace of the world.

CHIEF MOTIVE OF THE PEACE NOTE.

Le Petit Journal adds:—
"The enemy Governments realise that they must show their peoples that they are anxious for peace in order to spur them on to new war efforts. One of the chief motives of the peace Note is the imperative need of saving the prestige of the German Army and German militarism."

A PERFDIOUS MANOEUVRE.

Le Homme Libre states that Germany, fearing invasion, desires breathing space from the grip of Marshal Foch. "The perfidious manoeuvre will not take us by surprise."

SAME REPLY AS TO BULGARIA.

Le Journal states:—
"We shall reply to the German, Austrian and Turkish proposals by the same reply to the Bulgarian proposal:—without unconditional acceptance of the conditions imposed by the victors."

IDEALISTIC PHRASEOLOGY.

The Echo de Paris states:—
"Our enemies are seeking to draw us into peace in order to save the stakes which they ventured on the one great battle in 1914, hoping thereby to achieve sublime German unity and exploit the world by means of economic freedom and the fraternal division of raw materials. Such is the naked sword concealed beneath idealistic phraseology."

RUINOUS AND DISHONOURABLE PEACE.

Le Figaro states:—
"The kind of peace suggested would involve ruin and dishonour. It is no more our peace than it is the peace of President Wilson."

NO CONFIDENCE IN THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

Le Petit Parisien asks what guarantees German institutions can give and what confidence can be reposed in the German Government. "Nevertheless, the Central Powers have proclaimed before their own peoples, and the world, their inability to continue the war."

AN IMPOSSIBLE REQUEST.

Le Matin says:—
"We cannot ask the heroic Allied soldiers to stop in the midst of their triumph in order to allow the Germans, with all their war material, peacefully to regain their frontiers, and strongly entrench along them, in order to influence peace negotiations."

WANTED—A PEOPLE'S PEACE.

All the Socialist Press is distrustful.

COMPLIANCE OF THE SAFE GUARDS DEMANDED.

Le Democratie Nouvelle says:—
"There can be no peace except a people's peace; no ingenuity can prevent that."

COMPLIANCE OF THE SAFE GUARDS DEMANDED.

Le Democratie Nouvelle says:—
"There can be no peace talk without enemy compliance of the safeguards we have already demanded. No precautions are superfluous in dealing with nations for whom treaties are scraps of paper."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TAKES A HAND.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

AMSTERDAM, October 7th.

A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian Minister in Stockholm has requested the Swedish Government to transmit to President Wilson a telegram stating that Austria-Hungary, which has never waged war, except defensively, and has several times shown a desire to terminate the present bloodshed, and conclude a just and honourable peace, proposes that President Wilson immediately conclude a general armistice with her and her Allies, and open negotiations for peace without delay. The negotiations to be based on the fourteen points of President Wilson's message of January 8th, the four points of his speech of February 12th, taking also into account his declaration of September 27th.

The telegram adds that the demarche of the Central Powers was discussed lengthily in Vienna and Berlin as a series of conferences in which military representatives of the German Federal States participated.

DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRIAN IDEAS.

AMSTERDAM, October 7th.
A telegram from Vienna states that an explanatory semi-official statement has been issued, emphasising that the peace offer is the logical outcome of the development of the ideas in favour of no annexations and no indemnities; the League of Nations, an economic war after the war, and the freedom of the seas.

GERMAN PRISONERS IN CHINA.

LONDON, October 7th.

The Press Bureau states:—
It appears certain that the real reason for the Germans withholding the ratification of the Anglo-German War Prisoners Agreement is the question of the Germans in China. If so, the action of Germany is entirely indefensible. The treatment of Germans in China is a matter for the Chinese Government, and has nothing whatever to do with the agreement dealing with prisoners in Germany and the British Empire.

Until recently the Germans in China were treated with very remarkable consideration. It is believed most of them were left with complete liberty. If now, China decided to follow the example of all other belligerents and intern the Germans, who otherwise would be the centre of German intrigue in China or worse, that is a matter clearly within the competence of the Chinese Government.

It would be intolerable if Germany was allowed, firstly, to ill-treat British prisoners, and then to decline to improve their condition unless Britain put pressure on her Allies, to refrain them from doing something they clearly were entitled and probably were well advised to do.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, October 7th.
The silver market is steady.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

DISTINCT TACTICAL SUCCESS.

EAST OF THE SCARPE.

LONDON, October 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on Monday morning, stated:—

Yesterday was marked by various local affairs between Cambrai and St. Quentin aggregating a substantial success, both territorially and in prisoners.

We continue to press the retreating Germans hard, occasionally forcing their rearwards to stand and counter-attack. Our progress east of the Scarpe constitutes a distinct tactical success.

The toughest fighting of the day was at Aubencheul-aux-Bois, where we cleared the enemy out of a series of linked-up defences, taking 400 prisoners.

Between Beaufort and Manieres the enemy continues to resist in strength, but our guns are massed in favourable positions.

The French on our right have driven a deep and broad bulge into the enemy's line.

LAON IN FLAMES.

PARIS, October 7th.

It is reported that Laon has been burning since yesterday.

THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

LONDON, October 7th.

A German official statement says:—
The enemy, who first gained ground on the Somme Canal, towards Esuigny-le-Petit, were pressed back on Sunday as far as Ramcourt.

The Americans continued violent attacks between Argonne and the Meuse and were beaten back on the heights east of the Aisne.

EARLIER CABLES.

FIGHTING IN THE OPPE SECTOR.

LONDON, October 7th.

Sir Douglas Haig states:—
We took 400 prisoners in local fighting on Sunday in the neighbourhood of Aubencheul-Aux-Bois.

A British patrol in the Oppy sector brought in 34 prisoners and 4 machine-guns.

We established posts at the canal crossings north of Aubencheul-Aux-Bois, north-east and west of Oppy.

We captured a post east of Berelac and made slight progress north of Wemmacourt.

ENEMY RETIREMENT SOUTH OF CAMBRAI.

LONDON, October 6th.

Reuter learns that an important enemy retirement began on the morning of October 5th, south of Cambrai, where the enemy had already retreated to a depth of from one to two miles, on a front of seven miles.

The withdrawal was compelled by the British pressure towards Le Cateau.

An early abandonment of the town of Cambrai is anticipated.

The enemy is continuing to evacuate the Rheims salient. He has already shortened his line by at least ten miles and has succeeded in getting the river between the French and himself.

Donai is burning fiercely, accompanied by heavy explosions, indicating that the enemy contemplates a big retirement from the district.

There are indisputable signs that the enemy is getting short of heavy field artillery and ammunition.

We have hitherto captured one quarter of the enemy artillery on the Western Front.

HOW FAR?

LONDON, October 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—

The Germans are going to stop, how far, how fast or on how wide a front, remains to be disclosed.

The evacuation of the Hindenburg Line, which extended to the east and across the La Terriere plateau, coupled with the lying down of their artillery fire, was an unmistakable symptom of their definite intention.

Donai has been set on fire in many places. This action, destruction has caused intense bitterness among our troops.

THE NEW BRITISH LINES.

LONDON, October 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, stated:—

Since yesterday afternoon we advanced 4,000 to 5,000 yards across the La Terriere plateau.

This morning the line ran from the east of Aubencheul-Aux-Bois to past the western fringe of Bois-de-Moris, thence west to Bonabus Farm and then north through Nauray and Le Cateau Farm. From Sequehart we extended our front to Mannequin Hill, thence to Nevilles Croes.

During the fighting on the Cambrai-St. Quentin front we took prisoner, down to last night, between 1,000 and 1,200.

In Flanders the Germans continue their hard-pressed retirement. No little credit for the existing situation in this region is due to the Fifth British Army under General Birdwood, of "Anzac" history, who for long weeks has been harassing and punishing the Germans.

GERMAN RETREAT ON 28 MILES FRONT.

PARIS, October 6th.

A Havas message states:—
Persistent pressure by the Allied troops forced a German withdrawal on the St. Quentin-Rheims sector. Marshal Foch commands practically the whole of the "Siegfried" position south of Cambrai.

The German retreat was on a front of 28 miles.

A strong position in Champagne has been taken.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

IRRESISTIBLE FRENCH ADVANCE NORTH OF ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, October 7th.

A French communiqué states:—
North of St. Quentin the battle continued all day.

We captured Remaucourt and Tillow Farm, also several fortified woods between Mercurat and Sequenart.

The enemy resisted furiously, but failed to arrest the advance of our troops, who conquered ground foot by foot, taking several hundred prisoners.

North of Rheims, we reached the Suippe at numerous points. German rear-guards on the south bank resisted violently, counter-attacking several times.

We drove them back, inflicting sanguinary losses.

We held the southern outskirts of Aguilcourt, and the village of Bertrécourt.

North of the Suippe we forced a passage east of Rainville and captured the Pont-Gavert cemetery.

THE DELIVERANCE OF RHEIMS COMPLETED.

Equally severe fighting in the region of Bazancourt and Boult-sur-Suippe resulted in our reaching the outskirts of these localities.

We debouched from Bethancourt in face of violent artillery firing and machine-gunning, and gained ground also north of St. Clement-Arnes.

Our troops in this region endured unflinchingly a very severe counter-attack. Our artillery, firing with open sights, moved down the enemy positions. The enemy was compelled to retreat in disorder.

THE FIGHTING TO-DAY COMPLETED THE DELIVERANCE OF RHEIMS, IN SPITE OF UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.

On October 4th our aviators dropped 134 tons of bombs on concentrations of troops, convoys, and batteries, silencing the latter.

Twenty-one enemy machines were felled.

EARLIER CABLES.

SLIGHT AMERICAN ADVANCE.

LONDON, October 7th.

An American official statement says:—
We slightly advanced between the Meuse and Bois de Sogons.

There was stubborn infantry fighting further west, and increased reciprocal artillery firing everywhere.

AMERICANS NEARING "KRIEMHILDE" DEFENCES.

LONDON, October 6th.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—
The fighting yesterday, consisted of the consolidating of our positions and the repelling of counter-attacks.

Heavy machine-gunning was encountered in Bois de Sogons, Bois de Canel and north of Nantillois.


Austro-Hungarian troops are probably in reserve on this part of the line.

Our line was carried to within nearly half a mile of the "Kriemhilde" line of defence, south of Condegnon, but here the ground is very open, and further progress is impossible without organised assistance, though we again cleared Bois de Morine, taking 200 prisoners.

On the left, which is the danger point for the enemy, the Landwehr reserves rushed up to the assistance of the Guards Division.

There has been little change on this part of the front.

This morning, near Nancy, the Polish Legion was formally received into the French Army.



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"Daily Press" Office

SAVARISSSES ESSENTIAL CAPSULES

THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TERMS OF BULGARIA'S CAPITULATION

AMSTERDAM, October 7th.

A telegram from Sofia says:— It is semi-officially stated that the terms of the Armistice provide for the demobilisation of the Bulgarian Army, except three divisions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry.

The capitulation of the Bulgarian units which were west of Uckub when the armistice was signed and the departure from Bulgaria within four weeks of all Austrians and Germans were also provided for. The Turks, however, were allowed to remain.

EARLIER CABLES.

BIG HAUL BY THE FRENCH TROOPS.

SURRENDER OF ELEVENTH GERMAN DIVISION.

PARIS, October 6th.

The Echo De Paris announces that French troops in Bulgaria compelled the surrender of the Eleventh German Division, with which a German General and two Brigadiers also surrendered.

SERBIA CAPTURE VRANJE AND DIBRA.

FRENCH VIGOROUSLY PURSUING THE ENEMY.

LONDON, October 7th.

A French eastern communiqué states:— After a vigorous pursuit of the Austro-German forces who are retreating in disorder towards the north, the French and Serbians captured Vranje on October 5th and took several hundred prisoners and some guns.

We continue our advance in Albania. The Serbians occupied Dibra.

TURKEY'S HELPLESSNESS. IMPORTANCE OF CONSTANTINOPLE RAILWAY.

LONDON, October 6th.

A Havas message says:— The Germans and Austrians will make great efforts to place a new army in Bulgaria and hold the railway to Constantinople.

The Turkish attitude is one of helpless expectation.

The Stamboul-Adrianople-Sofia-Budapest line is daily packed with German officials and commercial men hastening back to Germany.

BULGARIA'S YOUNG RULER.

PARIS, October 6th.

A Havas message says:— Bulgaria has a new king. Tsar Ferdinand's abdication is confirmed and his son, Prince Boris of Tirovo, who was born in 1894, has ascended the throne.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

BOMBING OF ENEMY STRONGHOLDS.

LONDON, October 6th.

The Press Bureau announces:— An independent force, in addition to the bombing reported yesterday, bombed Kaiserslautern and Pirassens with good results.

There was very heavy fighting all the way to and from our objectives.

We shot down four aeroplanes.

Four British machines did not return.

On the night of October 5th-6th we dropped 12 tons of bombs on the railways at Metz, Metz-Sablon, Thionville and Concelles, and the aerodromes at Morhange and Freaty, also the Burbach Works.

Nine heavy bombs fell on the Burbach factory.

A fire broke out in Concelles.

All our machines returned.

SITUATION IN ROUMANIA.

People arriving in Switzerland recently from Roumania say that 300,000 German soldiers are stationed there for the purpose of keeping the situation in hand and to ensure the fulfilment of the conditions imposed on Roumania by Germany. The starving population often fight the soldiers who come to requisition food.

SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

The Treasurer of the above Fund (the Rev. F. C. Hastings, B.N.) gratefully acknowledges the following contributions for the period ended October 5th, 1918:—

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

J. M. Gordon	5
"Nemo" (Oct. and Nov.)	10
D. Macdonald	10
J. Macdonald	5
"W. C. F."	300
W. J. Pringle	5
A. Denison	5
H. Hancock	10
H. F. Campbell	10
A. Ritchie	5
S. J. Chisholm	10
H. A. Nesbit (Aug. and Sept.)	10
B. E. Sedgwick	5
"C. D. W." (Aug. and Sept.)	20
D. M. Ross	10
H. W. Bird	10
E. Davidson (Aug. and Sept.)	10
G. S. Archbutt	10
A. Forbes	5
J. H. Brister	5
E. Grant-Smith	3
J. C. Nixon	3
"A Friend"	5
W. Nicholson	10
L. N. Leefe	10
F. A. Wells	5
Sir Wm. Rees-Davies (August and September)	10
P. S. Cassidy	5
C. H. Blason (Aug. and Sept.)	10
M. Maas	5
A. E. Crapnell	5
G. M. Young	10
G. Dumbarton	5
D. Landale	10
A. Galloway	5
Ross Thompson	10
H. B. L. Dowbiggin (May to September)	50
J. W. Taylor	5
Staff of As. Pet. Co.	5
Staff of Ex. Tel. Co.	18
	\$645

The following is a résumé of the activities of the Fund during the past four months:—

35,000 sheets of writing paper and 20,000 envelopes have been supplied to men of H.M. Forces stationed at Hongkong.

1,400 teas have been provided at the Soldiers and Sailors Home, on Sundays, between the hours of 4 and 5.30 p.m.

1,200 men have enjoyed half-day bathing picnics, and several substantial grants have been made for all-day picnics.

Several farewell concerts, billiard tournaments and whist-drives were assisted by the Fund.

Tennis has been encouraged by providing balls and shoes, and by re-stringing rackets.

Indoor games have been provided for small outlying Stations.

The present nominal income of the Fund is \$839, provided by 77 subscribers, whose unfailing support has relieved the Committee of all anxiety.

The Treasurer continues to hear many expressions of appreciation, and has much pleasure in passing them to the right quarter, viz. the financial supporters of the Fund.

WHERE DO THE GERMANS COME FROM?

Germany's apparently inexhaustible supply of man power becomes one of the increasingly mysterious problems of this endless war. Where does it come from? asks Mr. F. W. Wile in the Weekly Dispatch.

An American gentleman named Dr. George Usher is reported to have told the United States Senate that Germany falsified her population statistics for twenty years preceding the war. In 1914 she had 90,000,000 inhabitants instead of the 68,000,000 she was supposed to have. Hindenburg gave this information to his daughters when they were visiting him in 1913.

Before the war tamed them the Social Democrats were no respecters of official secrets. They specialized, on the contrary, in exposing them. They had a lively interest in knowing how many people there were in Germany. It had been 90,000,000 inhabitants instead of 68,000,000, there could have been 150 Social Democrats in the Reichstag, instead of 110. And I cannot imagine Hindenburg taking American young ladies, charming as the Misses Usher doubtless are, into his confidence on a matter of such overwhelming vital bearing on the German General Staff's imminent plans.

No. Personally I find the explanation of the Hun's seemingly bottomless well of man-power in the preamble to the Hindenburg Mass Levy Law of November, 1916:—

"Every male German, from the completion of his 17th to the completion of his 60th year, is in so far as he has not been summoned to service with the armed forces liable to patriotic auxiliary service during the period of the war."

The most persuasive estimate of Germany's remaining fighting material that I have seen—published early in June in a prominent provincial newspaper—fixes the Hun's available man-power at 4,000,000. The estimate is based on a total number of Germans mobilized since 1914 of 12,000,000, of whom half are said to have been definitely put out of action. Writing early in 1917, Mr. Gerard estimated that Germany then had 9,000,000 available fighting men. "Allowing for attrition" of 2,000,000 during the intervening sixteen months, the estimate above mentioned—that we have to meet and beat 6,000,000 Hun—impresses me as one that is fairly corroborated by the figure.

THE WAGER.



Optimist (excited after argument): I tell you what, my friend, this war's bound to end next Spring.
The Cautious One: After the first six months I gave up guessing when the war would end.
Optimist: I'll betcha.
The Cautious One: Don't worry old man, I never bet.
Optimist: Look here, I'll bet you a War Bond ticket; half of that is a contribution to War Charities.
The Cautious One: Well, as its for such a good purpose I don't mind breaking a principle, but we ought to put up the money between us for the ticket now for the War Bond Drawing will be over by the end of the year, the loser to pay the winner \$3.50 when the time comes. What date shall we say?

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BAKES, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.



The Herald of Better Service

IN the arena of "Big Business" has appeared a new steel-brained champion, the Master-Model of the Royal—the machine with the rapid-fire action; the typewriter that fires letters as an automatic gun spits bullets!

Unless you are "Royalized," you are paying the price of the Royal without knowing it—besides that of your old-style machine—in the higher cost of your business letters.

Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators

This master-machine does the work of several typewriters in one—it writes, types cards and bills! The one machine does it all—without any "special" attachments.

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10" Carriage \$140 14" Carriage \$160.
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THE NATION'S FINANCE PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE OUT-LOOK.

In the House of Lords on August 5th, Lord Innes, in calling attention to the present and prospective financial situation of the country, said that no one of any account in the country grudged any call that had to be made to defend ourselves against Germany. (Hear, hear.) The nation was behind the Prime Minister and the Government in their determination to secure what Mr. Asquith had described as "a clean and lasting peace."

But we ought to consider our future, not in the interests of our comfort, but for the security of the British Empire. We and those who come after us would have to bear the burden of the expense of this war. We and our children would do so without complaint, in the knowledge that the sacrifice was necessary. The Government were of necessity borrowing enormously. They were spending their borrowings not in reproducing works of art in museums, which were being blown away every minute of the twenty-four hours. We should be left with a net public obligation in March of next year, should the war continue till then, of at least 6,000 millions, on which interest would have to be paid. This, with a Sinking Fund, would require something approaching 330 millions a year, and our expenditure for administration and defence even on a pre-war basis would be about 200 millions, to which must be added pensions for many years. With a national debt of something in the neighbourhood of 6,000 millions, would not be safe to assume, if the war ended between now and March, 1919, that our annual expenditure would for a long time be less than 700 millions—more than three times what it was before the war. If the war went on till March, 1920, the net National Debt would be increased to 8,000 millions; if it went on till March, 1921, it would be increased to 10,000 millions.

As regards revenue, some said there was a large untapped reservoir in import duties. But unless raw material and food were taxed there was no great scope for revenue by taxing imports. If raw materials were taxed our great national industries would suffer in the world competition. Our internal revenue was now paper. We had in circulation no less than 230,000,000 sterling of currency notes, against which there was only a small percentage of gold, the balance being secured on notes of hand of the Government. This looked an easy method of paying for the war, but the printing press helped to which had added to the object of tiding over financial straits had suffered severely. (Hear, hear.) It would take years to redeem these notes and get back to the mainstay of our old international financial position—a real gold standard. We were living, he was afraid, in a false paradise so far as the popular notion of prosperity was concerned. There was always a seeming prosperity when a country was borrowing and disbursing freely. The whole community was agreed that the worst thing that could happen to this country would be to float the business side of the country to be carried on by the Government. (Cheers.)

LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

We want to get back (he continued) to the freedom of life which we had before the war; that freedom for which we are fighting the Germans to-day. If any attempt is made by any Government to interfere with the liberties of the people, or to drag them into the German fashion, that Government will be ignominiously hurled from power. (Cheers.) If the credit of the British Government is to be maintained, and if we are to meet our obligations in the past, if we are to deliver the goods, there is only one way open to us—there is only one way in which this country can get back to a sound financial position after the war. That way means that we must provide and maintain an adequate sinking fund for the debt we have incurred. Having pointed out that we must produce more and export more, and consume less, the noble lord said it would be necessary to go through, he was afraid, a prolonged period of self-denial and strenuous work. Capital and Labour must work hand in hand, and recognise that they were interdependent. Capital must understand that it was powerless without Labour, and Labour must realise that without capital and business organisation there would be no work for the workers, and that there would be no money to pay them. If, with the aid of the wealth, the skill, the perseverance, the energy, the courage, the honesty of the people, the honesty of the Government, and the resources of the country, we could see us through, we should be able to continue to pay 50s. in the pound and eventually get back to prosperity. But if when the war was over we were piling up further debt, or got into financial difficulties, we might endanger the future of the nation. Let us avoid incurring our liabilities in pounds sterling when the pound sterling was worth only 10s. In recent years there had been a disposition to carry through projects irrespective of cost. Financial considerations must have due weight if national credit was to be maintained and collapse or something worse averted.

Lord Ashton of Hyde said that after the war there would certainly be a call for the conscription of wealth. The Government ought to appoint a committee, or a body, to go into the matter and explore the whole question.

Lord Farquhar said the position was appalling and might all us with dismay, but it had to be faced. The balance sheet of the nation showed a debt of 23,000,000,000, of which 2,000,000,000 might or might not be collected. On the other side, the only tangible asset was goodwill. But goodwill would only remain an asset for a limited period, and therefore a Sinking Fund must be provided. If the debt balance was to be 23,000,000,000, schemes involving new expenditure must be ruthlessly set on one side. (Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH AIRMEN A YEAR'S BAG OF ENEMY PLANES.

Remarkable figures are now available as to the losses inflicted by British airmen on the German machines on the Western front and by the R.A.F. units working with the Navy from July 1st, 1917, to June 30th, 1918, and also of those inflicted on other enemy airmen by our aviators on the Italian, Macedonian, Egyptian, and Palestine fronts in shorter periods. These show that our airmen have brought down 4,103 enemy aeroplanes, while our own losses have been only 1,913. The figures are as follows:—

	Crash-Destroyed	Downed	Total	British missing
West Front	2,150	1,083	3,233	1,084
Navy	83	—	83	—
Total	2,233	1,083	3,316	1,084
Italy	165	6	171	13
Salonica	21	13	34	4
Palestine, &c.	28	15	43	10
Total	214	34	248	27
Grand total	2,447	1,117	3,564	1,111

Italy: April to June. Salonika: January to June. Egypt and Palestine: March to June.

One fact emerges clearly from all records of aerial operations, and this is that British superiority and strength in the air in all the theatres of war have progressed rapidly and continuously. From this it should be safe to assume that the new factor of America's output, both of aircraft and personnel, begins to enter into the situation, actually in the fighting zones, the aerial ascendancy of the Entente Allies should give them very great advantages. In aerial warfare, more, perhaps, than in any other branch, there can be no standing still. Having regard to the unavoidable war wastage, mere maintenance demands great and unceasing effort. But continuous expansion is what is needed, and that, in conjunction with maintenance, is only possible as the result of uninterrupted co-operation and complete devotion to the end in view on the part of all the multifarious groups of workers at all grades connected with the war in the air.

side. He believed education was a most excellent investment, but to borrow money to make an investment he had never found to be a sound mode of procedure. But if education were the only measure he would hardly allude to it. He had heard of housing schemes to cost 200,000,000, and of other expensive reconstruction schemes. He could not believe that a Budget of 270,000,000 a year was possible. It was reasonable to expect that before many years it would be possible to fund the debt on a 4 per cent. basis, and a Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. were added, making 5 per cent. in all, the whole 23,000,000,000 would be disposed of in fifty years. That would mean an annual expenditure of 270,000,000. If to that were added the pre-war expenditure, 2,000,000,000, and, say, another 240,000,000 for pensions and other things, they would get altogether a probable expenditure of 292,000,000 per annum. That was an enormous sum, but it was possible for this country to pay it. He, however, deprecated any attempt to penalise wealth.

WARNING AGAINST OPTIMISM.

Lord Emmott said it was perfectly certain that prices would remain high for a long time after the war, and that the old margin of savings would be no longer possible. It was calculated that in pre-war days 400 millions a year were saved in this country out of annual income. In all probability it would be very difficult to make ends meet after the war, even if it ended next year, but if the war were infinite, then the position would be very optimistic view of our position after the war, but he was not able to derive consolation from these people's prognostications. The war had called for a far greater effort than the Napoleonic wars, but anyone who would look into the Annual Register of 1818 and 1819 would see what happened to that boom. He ventured to utter a word of warning against the optimism which existed in some quarters as to what would really happen after the war. We should have to cut our financial cost according to our financial cloth, though he agreed that money must be spent on education, and also on housing. Had it not been for the great proportions of our mercantile carrying on the war, and our shipping and shipbuilding were to a large extent due to our Free Trade system. He was convinced that the question of tariffs could not be properly settled immediately after the war was over.

Lord Curzon noted that the three questions which seemed to excite the warmest approval were a strong denunciation of excessive Government interference, as soon as the war was over; secondly, there was a wise and legitimate depreciation of any form of capital; and thirdly, there was a warning against the adoption of too ambitious programmes after the war. It was in the latter respect, he was afraid, that any warnings that might be given now were likely to be swept aside when the time came, by the inevitable tide of events. He could not help feeling that when the war was over the pressure that would be put upon any Government, not merely to repair the ravages of war, but to rebuild a shattered world, would be almost overwhelming, and that no counsels of prudence that might be offered now would deter the Government of that time from doing what really, as it turned out, would not be a course of extravagance, but one in the national interest, an absolute necessity. On behalf of the Government, he thanked the noble lords who had given the benefit of their advice, and he would pass on the suggestion of Lord Ashton for a Commission, which would look forward to a resumption of that interesting discussion in the autumn. (Cheers.)

ousting Alien Enemies. "JUSTICE FOR THE COUNTRY"

At the first meeting on July 28th of the Advisory Committee on the internment of enemy aliens, the question as to whether the proceedings should be public or private was discussed. The Committee met in one of the rooms at Westminster Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Sankey. Some time was spent in a private deliberation over methods of procedure, and eventually the chairman, expressing the opinion of the Committee, stated that much as they disliked privacy, they could not, in the interest of the State, advise that the proceedings should be public. When the representatives of the Press were invited into the committee-room, Mr. Justice Sankey read the following statement:—

The Committee think it desirable to give some general account of the task which is before them and the procedure by which they hope to accomplish it. Altogether some 25,000 individual cases will come before them. The Germans number about 6,000, and it is proposed to take them first. The cardinal principle upon which we act is to give the State the benefit of the doubt. We think we are entitled in a time of war to satisfy us that you can safely be left at large. The evidence before us will be:—

1.—On behalf of the alien—his representations in writing, and, if thought desirable by us, in person, and such testimonials, written, in the first instance, and personally, if thought desirable by us, as he wishes to place before us.

2.—On behalf of the State, we shall have police reports, naval reports, military reports, and any communications sent to the secretary by any member of the public before August 10th. Any communication sent before that date will be read and considered, but we cannot guarantee to consider communications sent later, as the case to which they refer may have been disposed of.

We start with the axiom that all persons over 16 are to be repatriated, and all persons under 16 to be interned, unless there is some good reason to the contrary. There may, however, be exceptions. For example, there may be cases of:—

(1) Infancy. (2) Extreme youth and, in some cases, extreme old age, if accompanied by prolonged residence. (3) Persons who are only technically alien enemies, as, for example, Alsacians, who, against their will, have been under German rule, and Poles in a similar position. (4) There may be other cases which from special circumstances may entitle the alien to exemption if the committee so decide.

The cases will be considered with proper regard to the circumstances of each one. Speaking first on my own behalf, and that of my colleagues, Mr. Justice Younger, we feel that we could not, as British judges, have accepted places upon this Committee unless we had been free to act as British judges are expected and ought to act. Speaking on behalf of the whole Committee, we feel that we are not appointed to intern all aliens. Had that been the policy, our services would not have been required. We are here in order to see that on this question the country gets justice.

THE PROCEDURE.

Our procedure will be as follows:—A file has been prepared for each case, and in each file all the representations made by, and all the representations made about a particular alien are being placed. Letters received from the public by August 10th will be placed in their appropriate files. The files will then be sorted roughly, and each of the seven members of the Committee will receive his share of the 25,000 cases to read through during the month of August. The task of reading these files will probably take the remainder of the month and the first few days of the beginning of September, after which the Committee will meet and proceed with its task. All the German internment cases will certainly be finished before the middle of September, and probably a number of the other cases as well. The Committee will work more rapidly as it gets accustomed to its work. The Committee will reserve to itself the right of appointing persons to make local inquiries if found necessary.

We hope that we may be allowed to say that, as far as the Committee are concerned, they would always be glad to have reporters here. Nothing has been more distasteful to us in the past than the fact that we have had to conduct our proceedings in camera. Such a proceeding is contrary to the traditions of British judges, and it is contrary to the training of British lawyers and British judges. This Committee has frequently sat ten and even twelve hours a day in the past, and has tried thousands of cases. Speaking with a full sense of our responsibility, and with some experience in this matter, we must give it as our opinion that much as we dislike privacy of the procedure, we cannot in the interest of the State advise that the proceedings should be public. If Secret Service agents, your police, and the confidential reports made by naval and military authorities, and sent to us also by the members of the public themselves. It is unfortunate, but we are at such a task. We are not infallible, but the mistakes will probably be not in putting too many in, but in not putting too many in. That will not be our desire, but their misfortune. But it is not such a misfortune as many Englishmen bear. Finally, we are accustomed in this country to trust the people, and we hope that in the difficult and distasteful task that we have been asked to undertake the people will trust us.

In addition to the chairman there were present Mr. Justice Younger, Lord Laming, Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., Sir John Butcher, M.P., and Mr. Money.

OUR DAY Thursday, 24th October, 1918. PROGRAMME!

MORNING

SALE OF ROSES—Lady May's Rose Fund.
12.30 p.m. AUCTION OF SPECIAL ROSES at Cricket Club Ground.

AFTERNOON

GYMKHANA and Side Shows at Happy Valley including "THE JOY WHEEL."

EVENING

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE BOTANICAL GARDENS
Gates open at 7.30 o'clock.

Grand display of JAPANESE FIREWORKS.

CHINESE CONJURERS.

RAFFLE of Dodge Motor Car at the Portuguese Stall.
Tickets NOW on sale 1 cent to \$12.00.

RAFFLE for special prizes, tickets \$1.00 each.

RAFFLE for 1500 prizes kindly presented by the Portuguese Community. Tickets 20 cents each.

REFRESHMENTS.

The BANDS of the 18th Infantry and Hongkong Police Reserve will play throughout the evening.

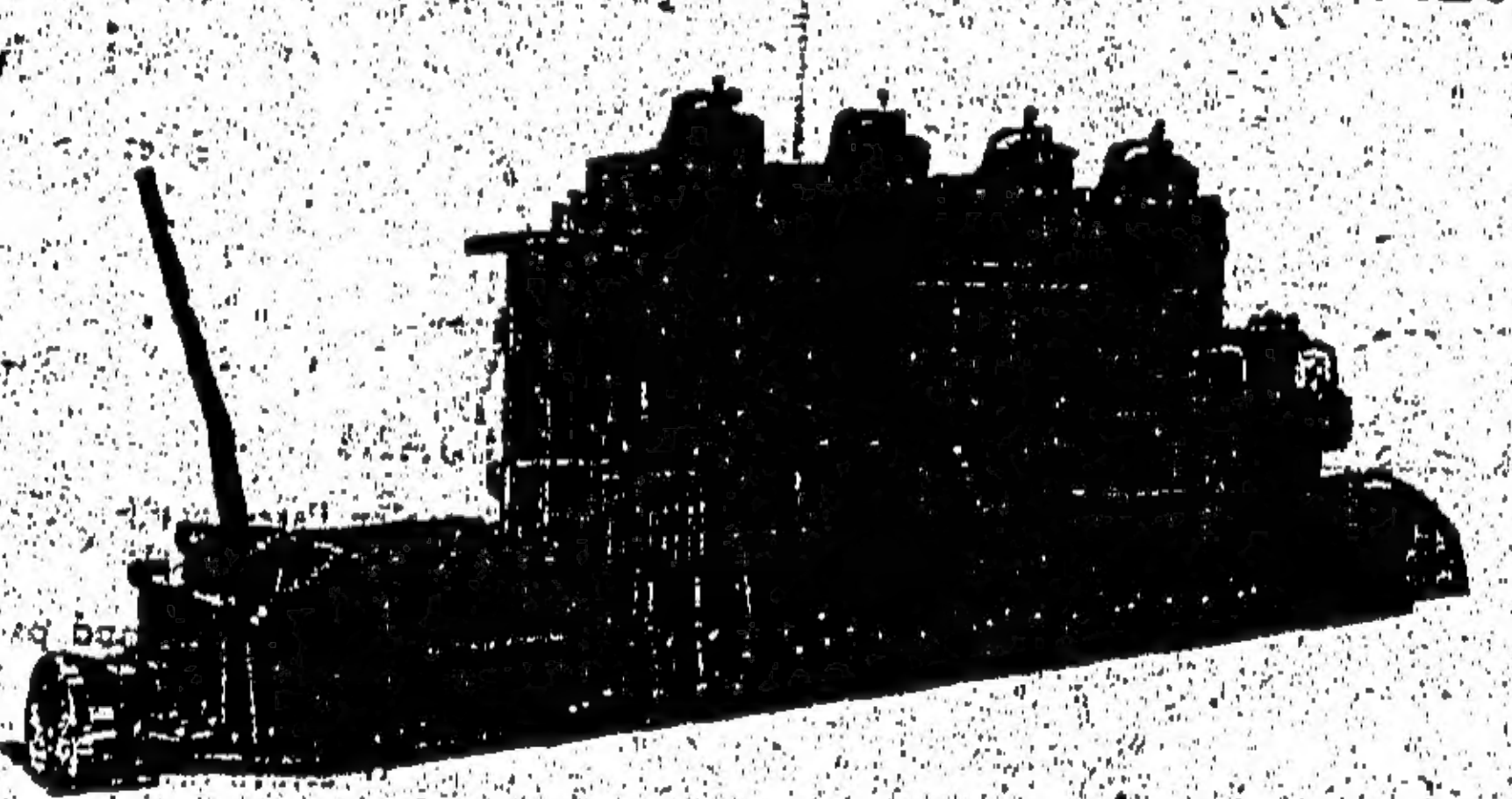
EARLY NOVEMBER

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ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

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THE BANK LINE LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"LINAN"	On 9th Oct. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 10th Oct. 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KAIKONG"	On 12th Oct. 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 15th Oct. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloons and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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AND RETURN.

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"HAIHONG" — [Capt. J. W. Evans] THURSDAY, 10th Oct. at 1 P.M.

"HAITAN" — [Capt. A. E. Hodgins] TUESDAY, 15th Oct. at 1 P.M.

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TO

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STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong	Call at	Due at	Due at
"COLMBO"	10th Nov.	Colombo	12th Nov.	London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

R.R.

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INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailings:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DUNN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,850 tons	THURS. 10th Oct. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,300 tons	WED. 30th Oct. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE	AKI MARU 12,200 tons	SAT. 19th Oct. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 tons	SAT. 14th Dec. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TOTOMI MARU 7,000 tons	FRI. 18th Oct.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THUR, IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

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Next Sailings from Hongkong.

‡ KATORI MARU — SAT. 20th Oct. at 11 A.M.
† SUWA MARU — THURS. 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.

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Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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SIBIRIA MARU	20,000	TUES. 13th Nov.
TENYO MARU	23,000	MON. 25th Nov.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	WED. 18th Dec.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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